NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB OF PARIS.

renelated for The Tribune from the Courses des Etats C

The gravest affairs, the most pompous solemni tics, have caused but little injury to the "Club of the We are behindhand in our chronicle with these ladies, but public curiosity, the eagerness of the they have opened the subterranean hall of the

rawlers got in and made a great noise; it was impoen" gave way under abouts of raillery or hostile

save violently interrupted these Soirées, which prou

An audience of five cents a head does not comprehend us. It is necessary to augment the price

the Lady Patronesses of the Club. The fault is its

At the second sitting the price of the tickets wa

seasure the melioration they anticipated. On the con-The first time they had noise for five cents: the se-

But the receipts had also doubled; that was some

terizes the sex of which they form part, the ladies of the Club did not become discouraged, in spite of the time, and they once more doubled the price of the piaces, so as to make them for the third sitting a francide this, the ladies, who at first entered gratis, were

istinguish themselves by their excellent bearing and for the cause of women, and would lend their attention to the oratorical development of the rights and of the

sest themselves at the desk. All things promised well;

darkness of the room, and the ladies had heroically rethe soirée allowed a certain luxury, and they had shown

The ladies sested at the desk appeared in all their The flame of ten gas-lights illuminated their visages, like the rays of the Summer sun gilding the

those who had objected to the darkness no

emselves seen than make themselves heard; they had given additional light to their counte nances, but they had not given additional strength to their voices. The room, though perfectly lighted, gave to no sound. They had advanced the oratorical tribune two or three yards; but this was not enough, it would have been necessary to have placed it in the midst of the apartment. The audience, banished to the extremines of the hall, and hearing nothing that the Oratress and, renewed the disorder which had signalized the first and second soirée, and so much the more importiously, because they had paid a higher price for the right of taking part in the festival. They were vexed about their twenty cents.

"Speak louder!" cried they, without any more is period to their miserable existence."

"It is not decent!" exclaimed the friends of Order "You are not Frenchmen!"

"Nor Troubadours!" added a wicked away.

"The Constitution of the French Republic.

"Nor Troubadours!" added a wicked away.

"The Constitution of the French Republic.

"The Constitution of the French Republic.

"The Constitution of the Hinter of four projection of the farm they are the "Down with the extremal form the search of the points on the Island of the points on the Island. There are usually about 1,60 convicts, incarcerated in four huks—three or four points on the Island. There are usually about 1,60 convicts, incarcerated in four huks—three or four points on the Island. There are usually about 1,60 convicts, incarcerated in four huks—three or four points on the Island of the first sand second sories, and so much the more importion of the most degrading and laborious employments, their crisms of poaching on largely domains, are subject to the most degrading and laborious employments, their crisms of poaching on largely domains, are subject to the most degrading and laborious employments, their crisms of poaching on largely domains, are subject to the most degrading and laborious employments, their crisms of poaching on largely domains, are subject to the most degrading and laborious employments, their crisms of poaching on largely compromised to the most degrading and laborious employments in their voices. The room, though perfectly lighted, gave

"Nor Troubadours!" added a wicked wag.

Then came songs more or less patriotic, and the ous Song of the Lamps,! which up to the present time has terminated every sitting of the Club of Miller. The correspondent farther states that a public

At this rate it would be impossible for the principles of Female Emancipation to develop themselves, and to find support in public opinion. How could the women realize the triumph of their ideas, when they could not even transmit them to an audience ? Their voices ere stopped; they are reduced to silence; and at the ery time they come to claim new rights, contempt is shown for their most ancient and imprescriptable one.

but which the tyranny of men has never dared to contest—the right of talking as much as they wish.

The Committee of the Club had a meeting to consult about the means of combatting the invasion of the barbarians, and to obtain at length that good order and that silent and favorable attention which was inabout the means of combatting the invasion of the arrived in New-Orleans. They are said to be the first bartsarians, and to obtain at length that good order and the most interesting specimens of American anti-and that silent and favorable attention which was in-quities ever brought to the United States, and are in-

There was one method sufficiently simple, and which in the Crescent City, for the purpose of illustrating a

There was one method sufficiently simple, and which presented itself immediately: it was to admit none but ladies to the sittings of the Club.

But with an auditory of ladies only, the idea of Emancipation could not completely attain its end. The women cauld not be the only judges in their own cause. The men were the ones whom it was necessissed at 41 Ann-st.—G. P. Quackenboss, Editor, A. J. Sectors. cause. The men were the ones whom it was necessary to convince, in order to bring about concessions.

Another expedient was to pursue the system of augmenting the price of admittance. At twenty cents the men are still of no account; men at two francs would perhaps be better. And at any rate there would be consolation in the

Before coming to that pass, the Committee wished to by something new, and to see if malevolence would Edward Dunigan. They are beautifully illustrated field to the attraction of a question in which men al Pays take a lively interest. The handbill of the Club herefore, on Thursday last, announced that the next atting would be consecrated to the question of Divorce There was the usual crowd. Seven ladies occupied the desk; three had their heads dressed simply with their own hair; the head-gear of the others consisted of one black hat with a little cape of white crape of last Summer's fashion, and two bonnets of embroidered

muslin, of a neglige the most emancipative. * A small theater at Paris. Changes on Lampions," The lampions are little shallow our t filled with grease, and having a rag for a wick, which are used maste buildings at Paris.—Irane.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

The sitting was opened with a ring of the bell, as is By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

VOL. VIII. NO. 78.

tomary in all parliamentary sittings.

com the tribune.

Immediately opposition was shown.

We don't want any men; " cried the agitators.

One of the ladies in muslin bonnet ascends the tribune

The audience appland. She pronounces in a clear

"Well done!" is their answer; "we take the scold-

scends from the tribune with a superb air, as if she were Juno descending from her cloud.

"Gentlemen." says snother lady of the desk, "we can ot satisfy you : not one of us has prepared a discours

It is impossible for us to do so without preparation

Is there any lady in this honorable society who is

annihilating sentences accompanied with tragic gestures.

They laugh: they whistle: they yell; the tumult is at

is height; the Prosidentess puts on her hat, rises, and

endiary motions. The public demand the money paid

for entrance; adapting the words, "Our money! Our oney " to the sir of " Des Lampions,"

Thus ended, like all the preceding ones, the last sit

The fumuit was so great in the hall that an immense rowd had formed on the Boulevard, and it was neces

ary to call a company of the "Guard Mobile" to keep ack the crowd and leave a free exit to the audience

The Ciub of Women cannot do better than have re

Alas! these ladies know it but too well

evard Bonne-Nouvelle has been closed then to the Lib-

Presidentess, in a low voice, of the sad necessity in

Dromedary, as was erroneously stated.

A correspondent of the St. John Morning News

furnishes the following data relative to the Island

Farnell, so Indian trader, and his assistant named

McElroy, by an Indian named Little Sauk of the Red

Blanket Band, instigated by a rival trader named F.

meeting was called. Little Sauk was arrested, tried,

convicted and hanged. Miller, the instigator of the

murder, was whipped. The correspondent assures the

Sentinel that the whole scene was " solcum and impressive." No doubt of it-the proceedings of mobs

are generally "impressive," but it is believed this way,

tended, says the Picaguese, for a Museum to be founded

patronymic of a new 16-page journal of good reading, issued at 41 Ann-st.—G. P. Quackenboss, Editor, A. J.

Townsend, Publisher. The initial number gives much

ton from Wilmington, N. C. says in relation to this mat-

ter: "There can be no mistake about the great de

address in Salem some time this week.

sen scale the tribune and address to the auditors

We are not sufficiently talented to do so."

The Presidentess rings again, and says:

oice a rude rebuke addressed to the unruly ones.

ing. Now talk to us about Divorce !

"Talk on, then ; it's all the same

willing to speak about Divorce ?

disappears by the private door.

ing of the Club of Women

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1848.

Nominations of Pillow and Cushing-New Court Martial. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July The orator tried to resist them; five or six times he

come. The Presidentees rings her bell they listen

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July & The markets remain very dull. Red Wheat is

quoted at 1 07. Flour unchanged. 17 THOS. W. NEWYON, a member of the last You ought to have published your programme. We are at the Club of Women, and we want Congress for a short time, is announced as a Whig

SEVEN DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. More Trouble in France. AN OUTBREAK EXPECTED

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC THE QUEEN PROPOSES VISITING IRELAND

UNION AMONG THE IRISH REPEALERS. REVERSES OF THE PIEDMONTESE

Vicenza and Padna taken by the Austrians REVOLUTION IN BOHEMIA

BOUBARDMENT OF PRAGUE.

THE CHOLERA AT MOSCOW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

is, reached Boston at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday a 40 hours from Halifax, at which port the Colelonia arrived at noon on Thursday. Part of the tors at forty cents are not well behaved, put the tickets at three francs, and so on until the problem of silence P. S. The hall of the "Spectacles Concerts" will no more resound with the accents of Madame Niboyet

ally prepared and arranged for The Tribune

has been transported to the riding school of M. Fitte in the street of "La Chaussée d'Antin," Why this change The steamship United States, Capt. Hackstaff arrived at Southampton on the 23d of June, in 13 days from New York.

FRANCE.

those who had complained of their not seeing enough, were now complaining of seeing too much.

Some epigrams began to circulate in a low tone; atteward sharp speeches were thrown out, sufficiently high, and with sufficient strength, to reach across the room.

Unfortunately, the ladies of the Club could more casily make themselves seen than make themselves are not to the convict-ship St. George—not the Dromedary, as was erroneously stated.

The Government was quite taken by surprise by the vote of the Assembly in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon. So sure were they that his election would be annulled, that warrants were issued for his arrest if found in any part of France, and the police were promised a neward for his apprehension. On Tuesday evening, at reward for his apprehension. On Tuesday evening, at term the vote of the Assembly, the warrants were with drawn. Reside this, a great number of the adherents of the Prince have been arrested. The Massager says that, by order of the Executive Government, the venders in the streets of portratis and biographies of Louis Napoleon.

The Marquis of Boissy, expect of France, has addressed a long letter to M. Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which serious charges are made inculpating the diplomatic arrangements of M. de Lamartine. These imputations are so grave that it is scarcely possi-

The Constitution of the French Republic. From Galgana's Ressenger, of June 20. In presence of God, and in the name of the

French people, the National Assembly proclaims and decrees as follows : DECLARATION OF DUTIES AND RIGHTS. Aur. 1. The duties of Man in Society are thus at

Aur. 1. The duties of Man in Society are thus sum med up—Respect to the Country, the accomplishment of Family Duties, and the fraternal practice of the maxim. Do not do unto others what you would not wish others to do unto you; what you would not wish others to do unto you; what you wish men to do for you, do unto them likewise."

2. The Constitution guarantees to all citizens—Liberty, Equality, Safety, Instruction, Labor, Property, Assistance.

security.

4. "Equality consists in the exclusion of all Titles

Society.
6. The right of Instruction is that which every citizen

Townsend, Publisher. The initial number gives much capital literary aliment—fair promise for good after-performance. The prospectus guarantees the publication for a year at least. St per annum, in good form for binding.

**P "Anselno," and the "Forget Me-Not" two charming stories for children, from the German of Christopher Von Schnid, have been published by Edward Dunigan. They are beautifully illustrated with wood-cuts.

The Pine Disease.—A letter received in Beston from Wilmington, N. C. says in relation to this matter. THE CONSTITUTION.

ter: "There can be no mistake about the great destruction of pine trees, and we shall feel it by and-by. The next dippings will show a great failing off, and by Fail we shall feel the deficiency, of the crop, which is estimated all the way from a quarter to a half; there is no mistake or humbug about this thing—it is a serious affair, though no doubt exaggerated; in some places you can ride two miles and not see a live tree, and the piscase is still going on."

12 John Van Buren is to deliver a political address in Salem some time this week. THE CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Sovereignty of the People.
ARI 10. France is a Democratic Republic, one and indivisible.

11. The French Republic has for its motto—Libeaty, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

12. The Sovereignty resides in the universality of French citizens. It is inalienable and imprescriptible. No individual or fraction of the people can attribute to themselves the exercise of it.

13. All public power, whatever it may be, emanates from the people. It cannot be devised hereditarily.

e to be elected.

22. The following can neither be Electors nor electi. Uncertificated Bankrupts: 2. Individuals commued either to afflictive or infamous penalties, or to
orrectional penalties for acts considered by the law astimes or for theft, swindling, abuse of confidence, or stack on public deceny.

21. The electoral law will point out the functionates who cannot be elected within the district in which hey exercise their functions.

3. He has the right to grant Pardon ; only exercise that right on the proposition of the Minis-ter of Justice, and after having taken the advice of the

54. He promulgates the Laws in the name of the French people.

55. Laws of urgency are promulgated within a delay of two days, and other laws within a delay of eight days, from the date of their transmission by the President of the National Assembly to the President of the

ing out his objections, and demand a fresh deliberation. The Assembly deliberates; its resolution becomes definitive, it is transmitted to the President of the Republic. The promulgation takes place in the delays fixed for bills and decrees of Urgency.

57. In default of promulgation by the President of the Republic, in the delays determined by the preceding articles, it shall be provided for by the President of the National Assembly.

58. The President receives the envoys and Ambassaders of foreign powers accredited to the Republic.

National Assembly.

5. The President receives the envoys and Ambassadors of foreign powers accredited to the Republic.

50. He presides at National Solemnities.

60. He is lodged at the expense of the Republic, and receives a salary of 600,000fr, per annum.

61. He resides at the scat of Government.

62. The President of the Republic appoints the Minsters and removes them at pleasure. He appoints and removes, in a Council of Ministers, Diplomatic Agents. Generals, and Military Commanders of the land and sea forces, Prefects, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine, the Mayor of Paris, the Government of Colonies, of Algeria, and of the Bank of France, the Procureurs General and other functionaries of superior order. He nominates and removes the secondary agents of the Government on the proposition of the competent Minister.

63. He has the right to suspend for a term, which cannot exceed three mouths, the Mayors and other agents of the Executive Power elected by the critices, the cannot remove them but with the advice of the Council of State. The law determines the case in which agents removed may be declared ineligible for the same functions. That declaration of ineligibility can only be declared by a Jury.

63. The acts of the President of the Republic, other

fixed by the legislative power.

65. The acts of the President of the Republic, other than those by which he nominates and dismisses the Ministers, have no effect if not countersigned by a Min-

The President, Ministers, Agents and Deposits f public authority are responsible, each in what ras him, for all the acts of the Government and immistration. A law will define the case of re-bility, the guarantees of functionaries, and the of prossecution.

of prosecution.

The Ministers have the right to sit in the National unity, and to be heard as often as they may de-

mand.
68. There is a Vice-President of the Republic, nom-insted for four years by the National Assembly, on the presentation made by the President, in the month fol-owing his election. In the event of the President be-ing prevented from fulfilling his duties, the Vice-President personal properties of the Abstract and Asserting the Abstract.

of the President and the wish, the election of a new President shall be proceeded to within a month.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Council of State.

ART. 60. There shall be a Council of State, composed of forty members at least. The Vice-President of the Republic is by right President of the Council of State.

70. The members of this Council are nominated for three years by the National Assembly, in the first month of each Legislature, by ballot, and on an absolute majority. They are always qualified for a reelection.

71. Those members of the Council of State who may have been chosen from the National Assembly shall be immediately replaced as representatives of the people:

72. The members of the Council of State can only be dismissed by the Assembly, on the proposition of the President of the Republic.

73. The Council of State draws up the bills which the Government may propose to the Assembly and the Government may propose to the Assembly may send to be examined by it. It makes regulations of Public Administration on the Special Delegation of the National Assembly. It exercises over Departmental and Municipal Administrations all the powers of control and surveillance, which may be conferred on it by law. A special law shall define its other powers and Vice-President of the Republic are by right members of the Council of State.

CHAPTER V.—Of Interior Administration.

Art. 25. The present division of the territory into Art. 25. The present division of the territory into Art. 25. The present division of the territory into Art. 25. The present division of the territory into Art. 25. The President division of the territory into Art. 25. The President division of the territory into Art. 25. The President division of the territory into Art. 25. The President division of the territory into Art. 25. The President division of the territory into Art. 25. The President division of the territory into Art. 25. The President division of the territory into Art. 25. The President division of the territory into Art. 25. The Presiden

CHAPTER V — Of Interior Administration.

Art. 75. The present division of the particular laws.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Revision of the Constitution.

Departments, Arondissements, Cantons and Communes can only be changed by the law.

76. There are—lst, in each department an adminisislature, the National Assembly expresses a wish that

the suffrages.

105. The Trials to take piace in public sittings.

105. The National Assembly and the President of the Republic may, in any case, cause the acts of every functionary, other than of the President of the Republic to be act to five the Council of State, whose report

rendered public.

107. The President of the Republic is only liable to the High Court of Justice, on the accusation of the ational Assembly, for crimes and offences provided or by the law.

CHAPTER VII.—Of Public Force.

ART 108. The Public Force is constituted to defend the State against enemies abroad, and to assure the maintenance of order and the execution of the laws in he interior. It is composed of the National Guard and if the Army and the Navy.

the Army and the Navy.

109, Every Frenchman, exclusive of the exceptions ed by the laws, owes military service, and that of e National Guard in person. Substitutes are inter
ted.

icted.
110. The National Guard is composed of all the citi-tens able to bear arms, who do not form part of the Ac-ive Army. They are subjected, in this quality to an regardization defined by the law, and of which Direct the form of judgments and the nature of punish-The Public Force is essentially obedient. No

ed corps can deliberate.

3. The public force, employed to maintain order in interior, only acts on the requisition of the constitud subborities, according to the regulations defined.

CHAPTER VIII.—Guarantee of Rights.

Art. 115. The Penalty of Death is abolished in poli-The Confiscation of Property can never be re-

anished. 17. Slavery cannot exist on French ground. 18. The Press cannot in any case be subjected to

Censorship.

119. All Cinnens leave the Liberty of Printing, or causing to be printed, observing the conditions imposed by the guarantiesed due to public and private rights.

120. The cognizance of the offences committed by the Press, or any other mode of publication, belongs exclusively to the Jury.

121. The Jury alone decides on the damages claimed for offences by the Press.

122. All political offences come under the exclusive cognizance of the Jury.

123. Every one freely exercises his Religion, and receives from the State equal protection. The Ministers of Religion recognized by the law, have alone a right to receive a salary from the State.

124. Freedom of instruction is exercised under the guaranty of the laws, and the surveillance of the State.

That surveillance extends itself to all educational establishments without exception. sliments without exception.

125 The residence of every citizen is an inviolable ylum. It is not permitted to be entered but according to the forms and in the cases determined by the

There cannot be created any Commissions or Extraor-dinary Tribunals, under any title or denomination whatsoever.

the exercise of their functions mill the publication of the organic laws connected with them.

129. The Law of Judicial Organization shall deter-mine the special mode of nomination for the first com-position of the new tribunals. Candidates for the Presidency.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 2258.

Iliness of Prince de Joinville.

The President having observed that the admission of Civizen Louis Napoleou had not been pronounced by the Assembly, and that the committee had only declared his election valid, the Assembly was not called upon to vote on the letter, which was referred to the Minister of the Interior, with orders to convoke the electoral colleges which had returned Louis Napoleon.

supplications and tears of women and children, and the entreaty of the clergy, who promised that their demands should be granted, that they were induced to forbear. Troops have been sent to quell the riots.—Disorders have also taken place at Rabal, Toulouse, and

apignau.

Reports continue to arrive of disturbances in the proinces of La Gard. Haute Garonne, the Marne and
oure, the Var, the Loire Inferieure, the Tarn and Gaonne, and the Gironde.
The correspondent of the Lendon Times anys. "Let-

The correspondent of the London Times says: "Let-ters from bordeaux, received on Wednesday, give an darming account of the state of public opinion in that city and throughout the department of the Gironde.— The Republicans complain that the additional ax of 45 per cent imposed by the Provisional Government has completely exasperated the mass of the people against the Geombia.

Emoluments of the "National,"

than A. Achine Gregoire, who, this that fourth of February, was in the respectable but rather humble post of printer of the National newspaper. It is calculated that the editors, sub-editors, reporters, printers, clerks, and porters of the National, now in office under the Republic, pocket a revenue amounting to upwards of 1,100,000 tranes per annum. Among these lucky ones it is only necessary to mention M. Marrast, the Mayor of Paris: M. Duclere, the Minister of Finances: M. Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. General Clement Thomas, the Commander in Chief of the National Guards of Paris: with immumerable under-secretaries, prefects, &c. The duty of General Thomas in the establishment of the National was to address the papers, and see that they were carefully delivered and put into the Post Office. He soft that place when he returned to France, after his return from banishment, for a warischal de loges, the place was a seng one. He is now a member of the National Assembly, a general, with a table daily for thirty guests, riding the King's horses, occupying the Duchess of Orleans apartments, and having 50,000 of pay, beside his allowance as a representative. Even M. Marrast's place is hardly so good as this, but it is more secure.

The National Workshops and Workmen. The National Workshops and Workmen.

The affair of the Attiliers Nationals continues to cause a great deal of uneasiness. The Government has however, at length shown a disposition to reduce them. The Executive Government has this day commenced to put a plan in execution which, if rigorously carried out, will soon make a large reduction in the establishment. A short time since an order was given that all the workmen in the Atcliers Nationals, between the ages of 17 and 25, should be allowed the choice of either enrolling themselves in the army or quitting the Atcliers. The enrollment has commenced to-day, but it is not yet known with what success. Yesterday, in the Committee on the state of the laboring classes, M. Labanne, the Director of the Atcliers stated that although there were 100,000 persons employed under him, and 50,000 more were applying for employment some trades were actually in want of workmen, and that the hat makers had applied to him for some hands. The expenses of the Atcliers Nationator, under the new Director (M. Labanne) have increased rather than diminished, the average cost daily for the last fort night being £7,445 storing!

LATER—Barricades in Paris. LATER-Barricades in Paris.

ult has the following :

uit has the following:

Our usual expresses, in anticipation of the mail, which have been received this morning, bring some interesting and important news from the Continent.

Paris is reported to be in a state of great excitement. Letters, dated at noon yesterday, state that the debate on the railway question had been adjourned. Crowds of people had perambulated through the principal streets on Thursday might, but no disturbance took place. The laboring classes are getting up a monster petition, which they mean to carry to the National Assembly, headed by an immense procession of the parties interested by an immense procession of the parties interested therein. Barricades were erected yesterday, the military interfered, and at the hour when our dispatches left a collision was deemed inevitable. The pretensions of Napoleon Bonaparte are gaining ground.

The Herald publishes the following telegraphic dis-

"News has this moment reached us by electric telegraph, that the crisis has really commenced in France. Yesterday (Friday) the troops and National Guards were fighting desperately with the people. The sacrifice of life is terrific!

Parliamentary Reform.

On Tocaday, the 5th of June, Mr. Joseph Hume submitted the following motion to Parliament. That this House, as at present constituted, does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country, whence has arisen great and increasing discontent in the minds at a large portion of the peculic, and

aken by ballot. that the duration of parameters not exceed three years; and that the appartitionmen members to population shall be made more equal. The motion was opposed by Mr. Plarsell, who call he proposed reform a "middle class movement," and insufficient to the popular wants. After farther remay Mr. Forbes, McKenzie, and Lord John Russell, icoste was adjourned to Priday the 33d.

Sir H. Beiwer and Spanish Troubles

not been sufficiently skillful or sufficiently fortunate to accomplish the auxious desire of easying this matter to a conciliatory and friendly termination. The probability now is that some great change will take place in the Spanish Cabinet, that perhaps Sir H. Bulwer will be invited to resume his diplomatic facuctions at Madrid to that a contract the contract of the contract of

Owen and Cooper, surgeons, with the view of administering poison to the animal. Two ounces of prussic acid and 25 grains of aconite (monk's bood,) were administered in buns and treacle. For a few minutes flajah betrayed symptons of sickness, but no other effect was visible, and he appeared soon after to recover his usual health and activity. After the lapse of three-quarters of an hour it was deemed advisable to dispatch him by shooting him. The house was ordered to be cleared of all save the soldiers twelve of whom presented arms. Rajah turned round whom he saw the ritles presented at him, but on again presenting a fair view for a shot the pieces were discharged, and he reeled, uttering at the same time a loud growt. Twelve other soldiers immediately took the places of those who had fired, and, presenting their pieces, fired at the first fair opportunity. This brought the animal to the ground. Another body of soldiers entered the house, but it was found a vital place had been touched, and one of the most magnifecnt elephants in Europe, whose docility and intelligence had been the theme of admiration, was dead. He had been for about 4 dozen years in the possession of Mr. Atkins, who paid £200 for him when but very young, and his value at the time be was shot must have considerably exceeded £1,000. An inquest was held on the body of Howard on Tuesday, when it appeared that the decreased had ill-treated the animal, and on the morning of his death had struck it a savage blow on one of the tusks. After it had killed the keeper, the elephant are the broom, as well as the stick, but was perfectly quiet.

Mr. John O'Conneil has published a long address to the people of Ireland, stating his intention of giving the League a fair trial, by abstaining from public life, except so far as his duties as a member of Parliament may require his exertions. He will not join the League (10 we understand him), neither will he offer it any oppo-The Irish Felow has not yet come to hand, 15,000

amps has have been taken for the first impression The first number will arrive in New-York, by next The tone of the Tribune is very flerce, but still cautious enough to avoid the hazard of a state prose-

The organization of the clubs is proceeding

with increased vigor.

The Dubius Eccuring Must has a very long article on the present prospect of affairs in Ireland, which, after condemning the spathy of the government since the convection of Michel, closes with the statement that there are organized in Dublin alone forty clubs, counting on the average 400 men, and comprising in the whole 12:000 fighting men, well armed that the progress of new clubs was rapidly extending—that there existed in Ireland, at present, 100 such battalions, with daily and weekly additions to their numbers—that when 600 of such foci of rebellion, or 102:000 fighting and armed men, shall have been organized, then will be the time for the National Convention of 300 to be called into action—and then will the signal be given for the general insurrection, by a decof 300 to be called into action—and then will the signal be given for the general insurrection, by a declaration of independence, to be carried on by that body as the Provisional Government of Ireland. It is also expected that all these preliminary steps will be taken before the middle of Autumn. Cidle are to hold an open air meeting on Sunday next at Donnybrook green. Lord French has come out as a thorough advocate of the proposed union of the Young and Old Ireland. A letter from that nobleman, who has been heretofore a decided "Moral Force" man, appears in the Erening Freesear's Journal of Tuesday. The same paper announces that the Bishop of Dromore approves of the new movement and says, this is the fifth Eishop that has given in his adhesion.

The Dublin Nation and Freeman of June 24, give great prominence to the Irish Sympathy Meeting, held at the Broadway Tabernacle. The Nation (we give its leader entire, notwithstanding its reference to the Edi-

tor, now absent) says

ASKRICA OUR ALLY.—Every American mail brings us new evidences that Ireland is becoming an object of new evidences that Ireland is becoming an object of new evidences that Ireland is becoming an object of new evidences to the great Republic. We have reactived this week two new Hiberno-American journals, one published at Ottawa, in Rilnols, and the other as Cincinnati. The Halifax and Philadelphia sidiresee, to which we devote one of our pages, and would give, to which we devote one of our pages, and would give, if we could flo-sky, far more—attest the growth and greatness of this free people's sympathy.

In this New-York meeting, the son of our Emmest and nephew of the other, with a genius worthy of his great father, and a chivalry like his gallant uncle, makes the chief figure. But he does not stand alone, MacNevin's son acts with him, and the Chiefs of the descendants of former emigrants, Hon Mesers. But ler, Hanningan, and McKeon, the O'Connors and Hogans.